NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1871.

RESIGNATION OF THE CENTRAL REPUBLI-CAN COMMITTEE.

A NEW MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT ELECTED-NO DANGER OF A CONFLICT AT PRESENT-GEN, CHANZY RELEASED-MENOTTI GARIBALDI AP-POINTED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE IN-SURRECTIONARY FORCES.

Pants, March 26, 1971. The Central Committee, the Paris Deputies to the Assembly, and the reinstated Mayors and Assistant Mayors of Arrondissements, yesterday joined in issuing a proclamation ordering the elections for to-day. The proclemation urged all citizens to vote and to give the voting a serious character, such as alone can insure the pence of the city. Since the announcement of the agreement the danger of a conflict is believed to be over.

The voting commenced this morning, and passed off without disorder, and the city is now tranquil. The list of candidates indersed by the Central Committee has been extensively distributed. In the First Arrondissement the present Mayor and Assistant Mayor were candidates for reflection, and other arrondissements made similar nominations.

In a proclamation just issued the Central Republican Committee resigns its functions and yields to the newly-elected Municipal Government.

Parricades still remain in the streets, but the caunen which were mounted upon them are withdrawn or turned inward. Last night the shops were open and the cabs were running.

The insurgent National Guards have evacuated the Piace de la Bourse and the Place Saint-Germain I' Auxerrois. The confidence of the people is reviving. The Central Republican Committee has released Gen. Chanzy and Langoureau. Gen. Chanzy left immediately for Versailles.

The official organ of the insurgents prints a manifeste, signed by Rauvier and Flourens, strongly maintaining the rights of municipal autonomy as a defense against arbitrary political encroachment, and demanding the creation of an stray, to be composed only of National Guards.

Yesterday the trial of Deputy Clemencean was ordered by the Central Committee, as was also that of certain dissentient journalists. Menotti Garibaldi was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the insurgent Nationals. The Committee also intrusted military powers to M. Bergeret and Cols. Duval, Brunel, and Endes, who are promoted to be Generals, and were instructed to act in concert until Menotti Garibaldi | are in insurrection strives in Paris. Gen. Chautard was appointed Commander of Artillery.

Yesterday afternoon the Insurgent Central Committe issued a proclamation stating that Admiral Foisert had obtained from the Assembly and Government a complete recognition of the municipal franchise, and the right of election of their own officors by the National Guard, including a Commanderin-Chief, as well as a modification of the projected Materity law favorable to lodgers. The Committee said they would maintain their post until they were confirmed therein, or replaced by others, and would

goard the execution of the laws.

The official journal of the Central Committee yesterday stated that numerous Bonapartists and Orleanist agents were making attempts to bribe the supporters of the Committee; and announced that all persons readering themselves liable to suspicion in that connection would be immediately arrested and delivered to the Committee for trial.

The insurgent National Guards, on the 24th, obeying the orders of the Central Committee, abstained from attacking the Mairie of the second arrondissement, and passed through the Place de la Bourse with

The insurrectionary official journal, in its account of the massacre of Wednesday, throws all the blame on the "men of order" who made the demonstration. The journal says Gen. Sheridau witnessed the whole affair and saw shots fired by the crowd, who tried to force their way into the Place Vendôme.

DOINGS OF THE FRIENDS OF ORDER. THE LOTAL BATTALIONS OF NATIONAL GUARDS

DISBANDED-INSURGENT PATROLS STOPPED -ARMS CAPTURED BY THE ORDERLY NA-Panis, March 26, 1971.

Yesterbay Admiral Soisset issued an address calling on all loyal citizens and soldiers to rally around the flag of order, and trust him to save the republic, declaring that the sole moits of patriots should now Le "Let us preserve the honor of our country!" Today, however, after the resignation of the Central Committee, he disbanded the battalions of loyal National Guards, and left for Versailles.

Several insurgent patrols were stopped yesterday by the orderly Nationals, but there was no fighting. The Montmarirites and Garibaldians, with two guns, juvaded the Place de la Bourse at 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon, and making a charge upon the gups in the hands of the loyal Nationals, demanded their surrender. They met both a feldsal and re-

A battalion of Francs Tireurs, on Saturday, attempted to seize the money in a bank of deposit in the Rue de Lille, but met with opposition and quickly retired. There was a similar occurrence at

An alacm given on Friday in the vicinity of the Pank of France was caused by the seizure by the loyal National Guards of two car loads of breechloaders under the care of agents of the Insurgent

The Journal des Debats to-day objected to the proclamation ordering the elections, and advised the people to abstain from voting.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

THE REPUBLICAN LEFT ANNOUNCE THEIR AD-RELENCE TO THE GOVERNMENT-PROCLAMA-TION TO THE PREFECTS-ADDITIONAL WARN-INGS FROM BISMARCK.

VERSAILLES, March 26, 1871. At a meeting to-day the Deputies of the Republican Left in the Assembly resolved to support the Government so long as it remains true to the Re-

A proclamation to the Prefects assures them that order conquers disorder and the Republic triumphs ever anarchy. M. Picard praises the troops and marines under Gen. Consins for their patriotism and

tourage in restoring order in Lyons.

M. Favre has received two additional dispatches from the German authorities, declaring it to be the duty of the Versailles Government to conquer sedition. The withdrawal of the German troops from France has been entirely stopped. Additional exactions have been levied by them upon the people of

The National Assembly has passed a law providing for delay in the payment of commercial bills.

THE PARIS INSURGENTS. ingforvolunteers to red stablish order in Paris, elicited but a really

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

ORDER RESTORED AT LYONS-THE COMMUNE ES-TABLISHED AT MARSEILLES-THREE RED RE-PUBLICAN AGENTS ARRESTED AT HAVRE.

LONDON, March 26, 1871. Order has been restored at Lyons, and the Prefect of the Department has been released.

The Commune has been reëstablished in Manscilles, where, it is said, the Mayor and General Prefect occurred, however, and the proclamation issued by the new Government had had a good effect. The

Republican Committee of Paris, who went to Havre on a mission of agitation, have been arrested.

Fecamp has been reoccupied by a force of 600 Prus-The Swiss Federal Council, fearing an extension of

the French disturbances to the border of Switzerland, bave issued an order calling out a large number of troops to guard the border. The excitement in Bucharest over the attack upon the German peace celebration has not abated. In

Further disturbances are apprehended. THE PARIS REBELS.

THEIR CHARACTER AND DESIGNS-DISTRUST OF THE "RURAL ASSEMBLY"-THEIR DEFENSES AT MONTMARTRE AND BELLEVILLE.

The London journals contain numerous comeations respecting the origin, character, and object of the revolutionary movement in Paris, which, of course are written under various circumstances, and colored by the political principles of each journal. The following

are selections from these reports: INT PERMANY CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE-" TRUSTY CLAYS

THE PAY."

The rebels are very distrustful of the Government, and The rebels are very distrustful of the Government, and are not easily to be coaxed by fine words. Moreover, although they profess to be very anxious. for the Regulder, they have other objects at heart which they are unwilling to forego. Thus, for example, there is that great question of pay. The pay of 38 sous (30 cents) a day was stopped. The National Guards were hart, and their occupation of Montmartre is as much in rejectment for the loss of their 30 sous a day as for the delense of the Republic. When Gon. D'Aurelies de Paindines conferred with the commanders of the National Guards, their desire this desire this question of the 20 cents has been raised, the General cannot count on any battalion.

M. Picard has in a manuer promised that the 30 sous shall be continued till the men can find employment—which is not at all to their taste, for they reved in idle ness; but the Guards mistrust him, and fracy that they are being cheated. Moreover, they object to Gen. D'Aurelles de Paindines—not, perimpe, personally, but because ha is appointed by anthority. They declare that it is their pivillege to elect their own officers. If they may elect their colomels, why not the General are to be distanted—and then sgan to be reconstituted. Tais is very alagming to the pairois—"the pure"—or "the pure bioofs," as they are called; and that is way they are in insurrection.

The Paris correspondent of The Daily News describes the Reds of Paris threaten to hard destruction on all rethe Reds of Paris threaten to hurl destruction on all reactionists. The chadel of the democogues (he says) is
watched as jesiously as Mont Valorieu used to be. Norse,
excepting these whose abject appearance denotes them
to be inhabitants of the hights, are ablowed to appreach
too near. Here and there on the little zigzag pathways
by which the agile can ascend when the clay is not very
slippers, sentinels are stationed. On the summit they
are more numerous, and sland by what in the distance
tools like a little redeath. The cartie is thrown fif,
beaten down evenly, and between apertures one can senannon months pointed directly upon the town. An Government might attempt an attack of the pos There are pleaty of paying stones about, and a batt to protect a gun could speedily be thrown together.

a popular resort, and parties of sigh a popular resort, and parties of shared and examine the carthworks. These are assuming formidable proportions. A large gang is always at work, and they will soon have about 00 game and mitralliences in position. The upper battery is completed—glacis, embrastice, platforms, all in perfect order. The park of game below are already sheltered by an earthwork, with tren has and loopheles for riftsmen. On the 2th, they were at work on a redoubt destined to serve as an epoulement for some of the game which are parked. The mitralliences are established at the analyse of the work so as to rake the glacis. In another 2t hours every gam ought to be in position.

The following are the principal artillery parks and batteries, with the number of games in the hands of the disaffected National Guards: At the Laremburg, 65 gams; Place Vauban and its neighborhood, 29; Place dos Vonges, 48; Rue Legendre, in the fatignolies, 23; ut Montrouge, 7—making in all 217 gams, beside upward of 29 mitralliences and howitzers, 20; at Belleville, 23; Montrouge, 7—making in all 217 gams, beside upward of 29 mitralliences and howitzers (Montmartre, eight are reactionary, and that the feeling of hostility between the two sections is increasing. seen trying in vain to pass the sentries and examine the

THE REBEL PRESS-INFLAMMATORY LANGUAGE. The Paris Vengeur refers to the National Assembly in

the following terms:

People of Paris, remember the Ca ica (the old revolu-People of Paris, remember the Ca ira (the old revolu-tionary song). The rural Assembly fears Paris. It is natural. It fears it and hates it as the Republic. It fears and hates the people of Paris as much as it loves the King-King of France or of Prussia, what matters it, so long as he is King I. No, there is not dirt enough in the streets of Paris with which to receive suitably Mes-sicurs the Deputles, sent as representatives, of the peoamons peace which transforms Paris Into a naticear, sterlin, and France into a vassal realm of the Hely Ger-man Empire. It is not to Versailles that the Deputies should be transferred, but to Cayenne!

DISTRUST.

The revolutionists determined to abandon love as a principle, and adopt hatred as a far sounder base of principle, and adopt hatred as a far founder base of operations. It is, perhaps, under the influence of this inspiration that the châteaux and villus in the neighborhood of Paris which have been spared by the Germans are threatened with destruction as soon as the latter shall have disappeared. It is not fair in the eyes of the Association for the Propagation of Hate and the Wreaking of Vengeance that any invidious distinctions should be made. It is evident that persons whose houses have not been pillaged by the Germans must have been on good terms with them, and they therefore deserve to be pillaged by all good patriots.

not been pillaged by the Germans must have been on good terms with them, and they therefore deserve to be pillaged by all good patriois.

These are the arguments promulgated by a class of low yournals which are daily cropping up, and are one of the most unhealthy signs of the times. They are full of the coarsest language and of the most extravagant ideas-often unfit for publication. M. Venillot, in an article in the Unicers, exposes the state of affairs with a courage which will render him an object of popular wrath, unless the power of the Government becomes more firmly established than it is at present. "The mob," he says, "do what they like—drown a policeman, flog a woman, demolish a house at their pleasure, and no one dares interfere. In reality, at this moment the lowest canadile reign in the capital of civilization."

This is a fourth plague, worse even then war, famine, or postulence—terror; and this, unless the modeod of Paris drives the canadile with sticks into its sewers, will be upon us, according to the editor of the Unicers, while M. Thiers is still considering how he shall pay the Gormans their money. There can be no doubt that what has tended to exasperate the revolutionary party more than anything clase is the moving of the Cuambers to Versulles. In this, as in every other act of the Government, they profess to see a settled design to drive them to revolution. It is the fixed idea of this party that they are the victims of plots by which they shall be incited to disturbance, and then mordered wholesale.

. The Welland Canal will open on April 6.

dispatal from the Government at Versaillee, call-

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

ANXIETY ABOUT THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION-THE AMERICAN RELIEF FUND.

HEOM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] Loxpon, March 9.- I need scarcely say that the work of the Joint High Commission is followed from this side with very close attention. So are the motions and speeches in Congress, and the utterances of American and Canadian newspapers, and every word and act bearing on the negotiations are scrutinized even anxiously. It is odd, but have been made prisoners. No disturbances have 4he English seem almost as nervous about the effect of American hospitalities on their Commissioners as they say we were about Mr. Reverdy Johnson. They might be less concerned if they knew what bad dinners the Washington hotels give. On the other hand, the influence of dining upon diplomacy seems not to have been overlocked by the Commissioners themselves, one of whom-I will not say which-took his own cook with m, a cook exceedingly well known in London. The men about town who know his merits are among the most eager of men for the immediate settlement of all the controversies pending before the Commission. More than one epicure has been heard to express a doubt whether any advantage to be hoped for from this diplomacy will repay London for consequence of intervention of the German Consul the temporary loss of an artist who ranks almost the Prefect of Police has been diamissed from office. with Soyer and Francatelli. But what troubles serious people at least as much

as the exile of a famous cook, is the talk about Canada. They cannot understand the easy statesmanship which characterizes certain Senators and Representatives in Congress. They are at a less to hear what is the real eignificance of a resolution introduced in the cenate recommending the Commission to consider (anada in the light of an obstacle to the permanent homony of the two Governments. The great ergan of the well-to-do Philistine makes its protest with "promptitude and energy," to use its own phrase, or in its "line, full-mouthed fashion," to use Mr. Matthew Arnold's. It is always so. Whenever an American gets up on the floor of either House and says Canada, there follows on this side, if I may once more borrow Mr. Matthew Arnold's compreliensive description, "the usual explosion of pan-sions, prejudices, stock-jobbing newspap, r articles, chatter, and general ignerance." Of course, they exaggerate the importance of such demonstrations as we have lately had in Congress, and they exaggerate it because they judge of them as they would judge of similar demonstrations in Parliament. Let a ading member of the deminant party in the House of Commons offer a resolution suggesting that the tion of the continent of North America is in its very nature an obstacle to the permanent harmony of the two Governments, one of two things would follow-either he would be understood to express a determination arrived at by his party, of which he had been appointed spokesman, or he would completely less his rank in the party, and his place in the Government, if he held one. I am far from saying that English politicians are more conscientious or more judicious than American politicians, but I do say that they speak under a sense of responsibility very different from what is thought sufficient in Congress. Whether the influence of such a feeling be beneficial or not, it is not for me to decide. All I have to point out is that the feeling does exist here, and that Englishmen naturally assume that it exists in an equal degree among their American cousins, and that this assumption leads them to ascribe to Congress utterances the same importance which they know belongs to Parliamentary utterances. No doubt they are gradually learning a different lesson, or learning to make exceptions. They have got over the notion which once prevailed that a resolution by Mr. Chan-dler, or his colleague, is soon to be followed by a declaration of war from President Grant, or that a votrof welcome by the Lower House to the Fenian exiles is an immediate forerunner of the liberation of Legand. What they have been defeated again, and his army resided in Europea Ayrea. The Provinces, however, continue undisturbed. of Ireland. What they have not got over, and are not likely to get over, is the irritation arising out of such acts. So that it may be worth while for Mr. Chandler and Gen. Butler to consider in advance of Channer and Och. Date of their next movement precisely how much difficulty the precise of the first their next movement precisely how much difficulty the precise of the first their next movement precisely how much difficulty the precise of the first their next movement precisely how much difficulty the precise of the first their next movement precisely how much difficulty the precise of the first their next movement precisely how much difficulty the precise of the first their next movement precisely how much difficulty the precise of the first their next movement precisely how much difficulty the precise of the first their next movement precisely how much difficulty the precise of the first their next movement precisely how much difficulty the precise of the first their next movement precisely how much difficulty the precise precise of the first their next movement precisely how much difficulty the precise precise of the first their next movement precisely how much difficulty the precise precise destructions and the transfer of the first their next movement precisely how much difficulty the precise precise destructions and the first their next movement precisely and the precise precise destructions and the first the precise precise of the first the precise such desire I fully believe, but the point for them to decide is whether they wish Englishmen to believe

It remains true that England carea little or nothing for Canada as a part of the Empire, and that she will be very glad to sever the connection when Canada herself intimates a wish to go. But it is certain that she will not code Canada to us against the wishes of the Canadian people, and that anything like menace or even impatience on our part will be resented, and will postpone the possibility of acquiring Canada otherwise than by war. Those of our people, therefore, who hanker after British territory on the American continent ought to make ap their minds in the light of facts clearly before them. Two, and only two, courses are open to us: We can wait till Canada wants to come to us, and so receive her with a friendly God-speed from England; or we can decide that we will annex Canada by force, without regard either to the wishes of her people or the will of the English nation; in which case we shall, I do n't doubt, possess ourselves of the territory and hold it-at the price of the most dreadful war we have ever waged. Between these two there is no middle course, and none can be made for us by resolutions in one House or swagger in the other. So far as these latter have man Empire. It is not to Versailles that the Depailes any influence whatever, they tend directly to war, about to Cayenne!

THE FORULAR PEELING-PLUNDER MEDITATED-GENERAL If that is what the authors of them want, they will keep on in that line, though it might be a question whether a more dignified path, and a shorter one, could not be found leading to the same end. Meantime, it will not be difficult for the American people to understand that, to those who pursue such a policy, Canada is only a pretext, and war the true

object. A letter from Mr. Henry T. Parker, who left here last week in charge of the American-French Relief Fund, reports his arrival at Dieppe, and his interviews there with the Mayor and other lending citizens. He found them engaged in distributing what money they could get among the destitute of their own citi zens. Among some classes the distress is considerabie, and, as Dieppe is not a wealthy town, and has had to pay heavily to the Pressians, its present means are not great. Mr. Parker put \$1,000 into the Mayor's hands, which was received with expressions of gratitute seemingly out of proportion to the amount. But the French make a little money go a great way, and Mr. Farker's \$1,000 will represent to many poor people the difference between complete destitution and not complete destitution complete destitution and-not comfort-but the means of sustaining life for a month, Dieppe is still in Prussian hands; otherwise I don't see why the reviving trade and industry of the town, which is one of four French ports receiving the London and Paris traffic, should not speedily put an end to its troubles. Its harbor is crowded with more vessels than can discharge their cargoes. Between Dieppe and Rouen there is said to be comparatively little need of such help as Mr. Parker brings.

ampten by the North German Lloyd steamships For the last eight months we have had really but two mails a week to New-York, the Tuesday night mail by the Canard cargo boats from Liverpool net being at all sure to arrive earlier than the Thursday night mail by the Inman line. North German service, on the other hand, has been excellently done, its ships being among the fastest and the most comfortable on the Atlantic. All this is too well known to need repetition, but my ebject in mentioning it is to ask why the return mail m New-York is not to be sent again, as formerly, by this line? I have been told that our Postmaster-General, during the war just ended, made a contract with the Isman line for the cutire Saturday service, extending over some two years. This was done, if done it has been, regardless of the fact that the North German line carried the mails quicker than the Inman, and of the other fact, which I think Mr. Creswell might have remembered, that it was the North German Lloyd which came to his help when the conspiracy between the Canard and Inman lines left him without means of sending the mails at the end of the week. It may be that I am wrongly informed, and that no permanent contract with the Isman line has been made. I hope so, for we used often to get our letters by the North German ships on Tuesdays, while by the Inman, leaving the same day, they almost never arrive before Wednesday, and frequently not till Thursday, and sometimes not till Friday. I wish Mr. Creswell would live in London a while. He would find it a very agreeable city, and he would also find what a difference it made to his comfort, as well as to his business affairs, whether letters from

New-York took ten days or twelve in coming. Last week's Speciator has an article on "Ballads," of which one-half is a eulogistic criticism on Browning's Hervé Riel, and the other on "Jim Bludso," which is quoted in full, Now it does not often bappen to an American, or any other living poet, to be bracketed with Robert Browning by critical authority so high as The Spectator, and Col. John Hay, who wrote "Jim Bludso," is likely to find himself famous in England somewhat suddenly. "The half impudent description," says The Specialor " of Jim Bludso dead as having 'got out o' the habit of living like you and me'-the easy-going, slip-shed lescription of Jim Bludso's mode of keeping faith as passing in his checks'-and the genuine faith of the art verse, are all touches which go beyond the description of a great feat or action-into a description of a character at least as complete in its way as Mr. Browning's of Herve Riel. Surely the pleasures of this kind which the world has are much fewer than they need be." Last December, also, The Spectator quoted Col. Hay's "Little Breeches," describing if then as almost equal to the Biglow Papers, and now as " a Californian ballad, full of the true Yankee familiarity and humor, yet full of life, full of the spirit of the situation." To day it correctly essigns both these ballads to Col. Hay, who will be glad to know, perhaps, that his poems have excited great interest also in other quarters, public and privote. I have seen them copied and heard them praised very widely in England, and have twice been asked whether no volume of these remarkable ballads had been published.

A NEW MINISTRY FORMED. LISBON, March 26 .- The regular mail steamer from the South American coast has arrived here.
At Rio Janeiro a new, Ministry has been formed, as folows: President of the Council, Oliveira; Minister of Fipanes, Fielmach; Minister of Justice, Lobats; Minister of Public Works, Commerce and Agriculture, Selva; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Corros; Minister of the Marine, Azevedo; Minister of War (provisionally filled.)

MISCELLANEOUS CABLE DISPATCHES. the town of Paysander. The result is unknown. Succor has been sent to the town from Montevideo.

.... The representatives of Spain, Italy, and Hungary have presented to the Properor William the congratulations of their respective sovereigns on the restoration of the German Empire.

... The London Observer reports that the

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE M. E. CHURCH. Nonwich, Conn., March 25 .- The old Providence Conference assembled in annual session in this city, on Wednesday, Rishop Janes presiding. The Rev. M. J. Talbot was reflected Secretary, with the Revs. Geo. L. Westgate and Alfred A. Wright as assistants. The L. Westgate and Aired A. Wright as assisants. The Bishop announced the transfer of the Rev. S. L. Gracey from the Wilmington and the Rev. G. W. Bailou from the Maine Conference to this body. The Rev. J. Cady and the Rev. B. Donkersley were given superannuated rela-tion, the Rev. Win. Kellen located, and the Rev. B. K. Bosworth changed from the superannuated to effective rank.

The case of the Rev. I. D. Griffin was called up or

The case of the Rev. L. D. Griffin was called up on Thorsday, and after representation his character passed. The Revs. H. H. Smith. Robert Parsons, and Franklin Gaviti were amounced as loaving decessed during the year. A memorial service was neid on Friday afternoon. The Revs. C. A. Carler, J. C. Aften, and E. M. Walker were returned as superannated. The Rev. B. A. Case was announced as having been transferred from the Maine Conference. The examination of Effective Elders and representation of the several Presiding Elders' districts occupied the rest of the session.

On Friday the candidates for admission were called before the Conference and addressed by the Bishop, after which the following were elected to Deacons' orders: The Revs. J. Q. Adams, E. L. Hyde, T. M. House, S. J. Carroll, A. L. Dearing, and Geo. De B. Stoidard. The Rev. Jas. W. Fitch was discontinued at his own request. The Rev. Dr. Patten offered a resolution indorsing the "Wenner's Foreign Mission Society," and Mrs. J. F. Willing of Chicago presented the claims of the Society before the Conference. In the evening the annual missionary sermon was preached by the Rev. D. P. Leavitt.

ENFORCING THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.-Sheriff Jackson of Trinity County, convicted of collecting foreign miners tax from Chinamen, contrary to the tax from Chinamen, contrary to the Constitutional amendments, was fined \$20 in the United States Circuit Coart to-day, an agreement having ocen made that col-lections shall cease pending the decision of the case be-fore the United Stotes Supreme Court, to which an ap-peal will be immediately taken.

AN ALLEGED MURDERER LYNCHED. SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.-Armed vigilants

ntered the fail of Virginia City this morning before day break, and took out Arthur Perkin Heffran, who killed break, and took out Arinar Ferkin Hebrah, who kined one Smith, a few months since, and hansed him. They numbered 200 or 300, and were armed with muskets be-longing to the National Guard. They established pa-trols in all the streets of the vicinity, and conducted everything in the most orderly manner.

UNSUCCESSFUL TREASURE-SEEKERS. SAN FRANCISCO, March 25. - The schooner Fanny with the last party of pirate treasure-seekers has

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES. . Thomas Ringsdorf was shot and killed by Rob-Denjowsky, at Shelbyttile, Ind., on Salarinay.
Walter Whitman was killed at Croton, N. Y.,
Salarinay, by the New York express train, bound North.

Mrs. James Leonard of Colonia, Santa Barbara, c. Cal., was bursel to death recently by her clothing taking free.

The steamship Falcon is ashore near Baltimore, es in a bad position, and an attempt to get her of a Saturday Charles Friend, a prominent citizen of Prince

WASHINGTON.

THE SANTO DOMINGO COMMISSIONERS EXPECTED IN A FEW DAYS—THEIR REPORT TO BE SENT TO CONGRESS IMMEDIATELY—HOW THE DEM-OCRATS PROCURE ELECTIONEERING DOCU-

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1871. The Santo Domingo Commissioners are expected to re turn to Washington early this week. The President will soon thereafter transmit their report to Congress. It is not his intention to recommend action upon it during the present session; but he desires its contents to be rea by the people, in order that they may form, with the ffleial data before them, their judgment on the question involved, before action shall be taken during the next session of Congress.

The Democrats in the House, probably for the purpose of obtaining an electionecring document, have, from time to time, during the last two sessions of Congress, called on the Secretary of the Treasury, by resolution, for statements of the "balances due from Collectors of Internal Revenue who are not now in office, and the tetal amounts of the balances so due, as they appear on the books of the accounting officers of his Department," on certain days named. In reply to one of these resolutions, passed last session, Secretary Boutwell sent to Congress a statement which has just been printed, and which, without a word of explanation, will give the peo-ple an erroneous impression of the state of affairs in the Internal Revenue Bureau. By this statement, it appears that the amount due from ex-Collectors of Internal Revenue, on the acts of Jame last, was \$13,581,487 83, while there was due to Collectors \$458,170 70, leaving a balance of \$20,923,517 04. But since last June the Internal Revenue Bureau has been closing up these old accounts more rapidly than at any time before, and many of them which dated back as far as President Lincoln's first Ad-ministration have been examined, and bulsheed so that on the 24th inst, the amount due from ex-Collectors was only \$15,005,408 41, and of this \$13,279,481 68 was for as essments not accounted for, and included erroneous assessments-those made on persons and firms which were transferred to those Collectors from their predeessors in office. The amount of cash due from ex-

Assessors on the 24th inst. was \$1,726,016 73. In the Senate, yesterday, Gov. Clayton of Arkatina was sworn in, and took the seat formerly occupied by Mr. Revels, the colored Senator from Mississippi. Mr. Clayton was greeted very warmly by Mr. Summer and ther Republican Senators. The proceedings were of ba ittle Interest. Mr. Sumner offered a resolution of inquiry oncerning the expense to the country of the United States vessels now stationed off the Dominican cosst, but no action was taken on it. A built hour's discussion occarred between Mesars. Stewart and Thurman on the sesolation admitting Messra. Goldthwaite and Blodgett seats, Mr. Thurman arguing that the cases should be considered separately. This matter was laid aside, and the Defictancy Appropriation bill was taken up, and by dint of hard work it was finally passed. There is no doubt that many of the numerous amendments made to it will be rejected by the House. Among the amendnexts added to-day was an item of \$200,000 for life-saving apparatus on the Jersey coast.

The nativity tables of the new Census will be very totreeting and complete. As a specimen, the following is condensed from a table just completed, showing the nativity of the fereign population of Pitteburgh and its suburbs. This table includes Pittsburgh, Allegheny City, Birmingham, Monongalisia, Mount Washington, South Pittsburgh, Temperanceville, and West Pittsburgh, the aggregate foreign population of which is 49,642, divided

Horn in	Porn fa	Poen in Italy	Born in Spain	9 54
	2 England 4,871 3 Prance 1,137 23 Germany 19,405	Nerway Polynd	5 religionand. 3 Forkey 50 Wales	979 2 1,500
		Provis	1,250 Not stated.	21

The Legislature of Minnesota aska Congress by memo dal and resolution for the passage of numerous laws.

One of these, just received by the Senate, calls attention

to the great and rapidly-increasing commerce of the Miscessity of having placed thereon lights, bnoys, channel marks, &c., for their safe navigation, and prays Congress to extend the jurisdiction of the Light-House Board so as to include the Mississippi River from St. Paul to its mouth, the Missouri from Sioux City to its mouth, and the Ohio Eiver from Pittsburgh to its mouth. The Legislature of Minnesota has also sent to the Senate a resolution asking for an amendment of the Homestead act. This act requires persons availing themselves of its benefits to appear persons availing the persons availing the persons availing the persons availing themselves of its benefits to appear persons availing the persons availing th an absence of six months causing the settler torfeit his title. But particularly in North-West, it is the almost universal experience that the emigrant arriving in the Spring or early Summer can raise no crops the first year, as the prairie sod must be the Winter and rot before it is in condition to raise crops rom; it generally happens, therefore, that, from inability to break his land at the proper time the first year, the port his family from the funds brought with him. It is affidavit in any court of record in the county where he resides, and to file it by an agent with the Regisfer and Receiver, and then, if, in lieu of actual residence on the land the first year, he were permitted, either in person or by agent, to locate his homestead, prepare some of his land for putting in crops, and to build a house for the reception of his family, many of the privations, hardships, and expenses which now attend settling on the public land would be avolded, emigration would be promoted,

and the country more rapidly developed. The sensational and somewhat amusing story published in New-York a few days ago, purporting to give Gen. Butler's version of some old differences between himself and Speaker Blaine about committee appointments, is treated here, by the friends of the latter, who know all of the facts, as a joke. It is proper, however, to state, for the information of those who do not know the circumstances, that the only witnesses referred to in the alleged conversation of Gen. Butler, the Hon. samuel Hooper and the page Wille, called on the Speaker the day after the story reached here, to dony the

cek ending March 25, 1871, were as follows:

Alams Centre. Jefferson Co. C. D. Potter,
Browerten. Onnodaga Co. Edward N. Emmons,
Callicoon Depet. Salifran Co. John Dyker, jr.
Canastota. Mailton Co. Noyes P. Chapman.
Coruing. Steaben Co. Charles H. Thompson
Croghan Lewis Co. Michael Coyle.
Flemingaville. Thoga Co. Charles E. Truman.
Putton. Oswego Co. Thomas W. Chesobro
Hornetheville. Steaben Co. John W. Shelley.
Lachayawk. Ulster Co. Albert Moore. masteta. Matheot Cooruling. Steaben Coraghan. Lewis Cotraghan. Lewis Columingsville. Tiogs Coution. Steaben Coartimale Bepot. Columbia Cofottville. Onodaga Coorth Harpersdell. Delaware Coyster Hay Queen Coalmyra. Wayne Corequille. Tomykins Cointerestill. Ulater Cocrist. Onoga Cointerestill. Ulater Cocrustille. Tomykins Cointerestill. Ulater Cocrista. Oswego Co-Hernellsville..... Lackawsek. Martindale Depot. Steuben Co. John W. Shelley,
Ulater Co. Albert Moore,
Columbia Co. William Havwood.
Onondaga Co. Mrs. Olive A. Eastwood.
Delaware Co. Anos Baraum,
Queena Co. Edward S. Averill,
Tompkins Co. Melvin J. Miller,
Ulater Co. Charles A. Thompson,
Oswego Co. Benjamin R. Turner,
Seneca Co. John B. Murray,
Yates Co. Cornelins P. Benjamin,
Onondaga Co. Divisti H. Bruoe,
Tempkins Co. Silas R. Wicke,
Tempkins Co. Silas R. Wicke,
Tempkins Co. Alphenso P. Coshuna.
As approved of the bill requiring to

There was a severe frost on Saturday morning.

When there was a severe frost on Saturday morning.

The plan was to follow, so far as he could, the trail of the Prossians, and to employ his funds with the action of the prossians, and to employ his funds sixty of the prossians, and to employ his fund and suggestions as he could get from the local authorities. Americans may feel to the lates action of the

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

cision does not affect the liability of the securities to make good the Government losses, nor the prosecution of the offenders in the civil courts.

XLHD CONGRESS-IST SESSION. SENATE ... WASHINGTON, March 25, 1871.

Mr. Rich (Rep., Ark.) presented the eredentials of Powell Clayton, as a Senator elect from Arkansaz, to succeed Mr. McDopold. Road and filed. Mr. Clayton then appeared and took the oath of office.

ANOTHER SANTO DOMINGO ESSOLUTION, Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) offered a resolution direct ing the Secretary of the Navy to communicate to the Senate the amount of the expenditures incorred in the support and navigation of the several ships already re-ported to the Senate by the Secretary as employed on the coast of Santo Domingo since the beginning of the negotiations for the acquisition of part of that island, hegointions for the acquaintion of part of that lefand, setting forth the expenditures on account of each ship and the sum total lakes from the annual inval appropriations on account of all these ships.

Mr. CONKLING (hep., N. X.) moved to amend so as to show the additional expense, if any, over that which would have accrued had the ventels floated in the service clearly for the service clearly for the service of the servi

elsewhere.

Mr. COLE (Rep., Cal.) suggested to add the words:

Mr. COLE (Rep., Cal.) suggested to add the words:

'How many vessels are usually in the service in the
West India Squad-not?'

Mr. CHANDLES (Rep., Mich.) was opposed to entering
upon any business which would interfere with the speciely
passage of some measure for the South, where, he seed
thousands and tend of thousands were being accuraced
and murdered, and where the outrages were on the increase.

and murdered, and where the outrages were on the increase.

Unanimous consent being necessary for the present consideration of the resolution, it was haid and not an objection by Mr. ETEWART (Rep., Nev.) who desired to have the chains of Biodgeit and Goldthwalte to seats from Georgia and Alabama disposed of.

The cases of Biodgeit and Goldthwalte were debated by Messes, STEWART of Nevada and THURMAN at Oble till the expiration of the morning hear, and then haid over without action.

At 10 clock the Deficiency Appropriation bill was preceded with, the greation before the Property of the Constitution of George Indiana, and the construction of depot buildings at Fort Leaven worth, Kennas, Laid on the table by 24 to 23.

Mr. SCOFF (disp., Pennal moved an appropriation of 50,000 to pay the expension of the investigation of Southern outrages.

Mr. SCOFF (disp., Pennal moved an appropriation of Southern outrages.

Mr. STOCKTON (Dem., N. J.) moved an angenderect

Mr. STOCKTON (Dem., N. J.) moved an assendment Mr. SPOCKTON (bem., N. J.) moved an amendment making an appropriation of \$20,000 for the main enumer of the life-saving apparatus and stations on the New Jersey coast during the enuming fiscal year. At, Stock to depicted the danger to maringra on the Jersey coast, the immense value of the commercial capacitans, and elte i many instances showing the operation of the system by which lives and property had been rengand and versely gaten safely off after going ashere. The amendment was adopted.

Alter diaments, of amongs of the system is a superstance of the system in the safely off after going ashere. The amendment was adopted.

bell was reported from the Committee of the Whole to the Sonale.

The amendments of the Committee were then concurred in with a few exceptions, in regard to which special votes were saked. Among tases was the mannimum for a reissur of national currency, which Mr. THURMAN (Dem., Ohle) moved to amend ay providing for the printing of one side of the notes by one printing house, and the other side by another, the certification by the Government to be made in the Treasury Department.

Mr. SHERMAN (Bep., Ohle) opposed the number of the Secretary of the Tensury in the interest of bank-note companies. The original amendment did not values the powers of the Secretary, and only required the use of they pinted, they are also as a second to the Secretary. The the mannedment as amended consumed the mannedment as amended to a superelation for any properliation for any buildings at Port Leavanworth, Kausas, limiting the amount to 8:00,000, Adopted. The bill was then passed, and at 4 o local too Senale adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY ... ALBANY, March 25, 1871. Bills were introduced to aid the Industrial Exhibition Company of New-York; to change the route of the Bleecker-st, and Fulton Ferry Radiomid Company,

New-York; also, of the Broadway and Seventhave.
Railroad, New-York.
Mr. Goodrich introduced a bill to incorporate the New
York Coal Exchange.
It provides that the incorporators may establish soliable rooms for
coal Exchange, to insuface test and contacted per cipies in the trace of
establishmic reaction uniformly in contacted access, recovery in

THE CALKER OF A BOGUS CHECK OPERATOR. William J. Rée, a native of Germany, who was arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court, on Satur day, on the charge of making a murderous assault or Lucius A. Robinson, proprietor of the Park Avenue Ho broken in June and July, and then allowed to lie through | tel, appears to have run for several years a singular settler must wait two years, at least, before he can get He has several times been arrested, but his plwors con any returns from the soil, and during this time must suptive to escape pun shared. After two serves ive fall port his family from the funds brought with him. It is claimed that if the settler were permitted to make his dealer, down town, during the war, he, in 1 2, married a young widow who had a fortune of about \$100,000, and set up in business as a broker in Brokest, nodes the name of William J. Rée & Co. He also took a residence in of William J. Ree & Madison-ave, furnissing it mar milerally, and hamige in the most expensive display, including equipages which attracted attention here and at the watering-places. An infortunat speculation in Tarthe Man swept away his, or hits wick, entire fortunes and dance cure his proposition to extravagance. Money was elimined by any means, the stylich appendixes was known up, though the suc readence and horse and carriages went under the hammer. Generols, it is a proposition of parently cheerful, he swinded people exist, at at the parently cheerful, he swinded people exist, at at the parently cheerful, he swinded poople as any provided for parently cheerful, he swindied people cost, strait the money freely, if called to account me unity channels for mercy, and forthwith perietrated some new swindle to obtain the means of remoting what he had obtained by the preceding one. He suffices were usually from 20 to \$200. It appears, however, that his time has nearly come. Charges the against his or orbitaining framiate may some \$1,000 worth or diamends, last Sorvanie f, from an up-town firm for defrauding Mr. Earle (to whom he was brought by Geo. W. Chadwick) of \$1,000, and for othe transactions, from the consequences of which, it is said, with all his fertility in sarewd devices, he cannot escape. Upon one of them, however, for which he is held in \$1,500 to answer, he is said to have obtained "straw" hall. He was held on Saturday in \$500 to answer the complaint of Mr. Robinson.

KEY WEST NAVAL NOTES. KEY WEST, March 20 .- A Board of Nava officers, detailed by Admiral Lee to inspect and report upon the condition of the six iron-chais lying in our har-bor, have just completed their labors. The Admiral re-commends that the following named vessels be ordered to New-Orleans or Mobile to be laid up: Wyandotie,

commens that are commens to be laid up: Wyandotie, to New-Orleans or Mobile to be laid up: Wyandotie, Mathatian, Saugus, and Ajax. It is not likely that the Department will concur, as these moniters were only recently brought from New-Orleans at a heavy expense. The Dictator is to go North for repairs, one of her guas having been disabled in the last quarterly target practice. What disposition is to be made of the Terror is not known.

The Swatara arrived from Havana yesterday, after a long crube around the West Indies. All well on board. Capt. C. H. B. Caldwell, who has served as Code of Staff of the North Atlantic fleet for nearly two years, has returned home, being in bad health.

Dr. King of the U. S. Navy, who killed Chief-Engineer Kellogg last November, has been released from arrest by the Secretary of the Navy, and having given bonds in the amount of \$20,000 for his appearance at the May term of the Circuit Court, was released by the civil authorities, and has left the Island.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 26 .- A number of convicts in the State Prison made an attempt to escape last night. Morphine was put thto the tea which was brought to the night-watchman, but the quantity was so great that the mixture was no sooner taken than it was ejected. Suspicion was aroused, and one of the prisoners made a confession, saying that the watchman was to be supplied, and killed if necessary; then all engaged in the conspiracy were to be left out of their cells into the yard, when they would scale the wall and escape. The morphiue was obtained by a prisoner who is occasionally employed in the dispensary.